

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. report	JFK Assassination Records Review (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1), P5
001b. list	Questions for the FBI, State Department and Assassination Records Review Board (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
002a. report	JFK Assassination Records Review (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1), P5
002b. list	Questions for the FBI, State Department and Assassination Records Review Board (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
003. letter	FBI Director Louis Freeh to President William J. Clinton re: Release of FBI Documents (6 pages)	06/03/1996	P5
004. letter	FBI Director Louis Freeh to President William J. Clinton re: Release of FBI Documents (6 pages)	06/05/1996	P5
005a. report	JFK Assassination Records Review (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1), P5
005b. list	Questions for the FBI, State Department and Assassination Records Review Board (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
006a. report	JFK Assassination Records Review (3 pages)	n.d.	P1/b(1), P5
006b. list	Questions for the FBI, State Department and Assassination Records Review Board (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)
007. list	Questions for the FBI, State Department and Assassination Records Review Board (1 page)	n.d.	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Access Management (William Leary)
OA/Box Number: 3641

FOLDER TITLE:

Kennedy Records Review Board [3]

Kelly Hendren
2006-0528-F
kh535

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. letter	David Marwell to FBI Director Louis Freeh re: Response to May 28, 1996 Letter (3 pages)	05/29/1996	P5
009a. letter	David Marwell to President William J. Clinton re: FBI's Petition for Postponement (3 pages)	05/23/1996	P5
009b. letter	David Marwell to President William J. Clinton re: FBI's Petition for Postponement (3 pages)	06/07/1996	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Access Management (William Leary)
OA/Box Number: 3641

FOLDER TITLE:

Kennedy Records Review Board [3]

Kelly Hendren
2006-0528-F
kh535

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.



Assassination Records Review Board

600 E Street NW • 2nd Floor • Washington, DC 20530

(202) 724-0088 • Fax: (202) 724-0457

BY HAND

May 29, 1996

The Honorable Louis J. Freeh
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Freeh:

I have just received your May 28, 1996 letter to the President regarding the Bureau's third appeal of Review Board determinations of FBI records. The Review Board will address the merits of your appeal in due course.

I write now to respond to the last paragraph of your letter, which refers to the Review Board's May 15, 1996 announcement regarding your second (May 10) appeal to the President. Your letter criticizes "the Board's habit of making public comments concerning these appeals." Your letter alleges that either the Review Board believed "their arguments would be better received in another forum" or hoped "to bring public pressure to bear on the White House." This criticism is unwarranted, and I would like to advise you of three points:

First, the Review Board's announcement, to which you refer, *does not contain any argumentation regarding the appealed documents, but simply makes a statement of fact that the Bureau has appealed and that the Board believes the records should be released.* (I am enclosing a copy of the announcement for your review.) As I hope you have seen in the Review Board's formal reply to your May 10 appeal, we believe that we have many substantial arguments in favor of the release of the information at issue, none of which was even mentioned in our announcement. Additionally, the release does not solicit or encourage any public response whatsoever to the Bureau's appeal.

Second, the is required to announce its formal determinations in the *Federal Register* and our actions come under close public scrutiny. By issuing our announcement, we sought to comply with the letter and the spirit of the JFK Act in a way that would not interfere with the ultimate resolution of the appeal on its merits. Under the sequence of events mandated by the JFK Act, the Board's decisions on these records were announced in the *Federal Register* on April 2, 1996, and the records therefore should have been sent to the Archives thirty days later. Our announcement simply clarified the status of records that had been publicly announced as having been reviewed and that should have been made

COPY

The Honorable Louis J. Freeh
May 29, 1996
Page 2

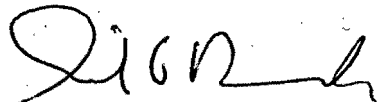
available at the Archives. We know that members of the public cross-reference *Federal Register* notices against the assassination records that are at the Archives. Discrepancies are noticed and are questioned. It was thus inevitable that it would become known that thirteen noticed records were missing from the collection. *The only question was how the public would learn what had happened: through a matter-of-fact public announcement of the status of the records (as we we chose to do), or through a series of responses to inquiries about missing FBI records.* Because the latter option would carry a much greater risk of misunderstanding, we believe that the Review Board took the appropriate and responsible course in making its May 15 announcement.

Finally, your letter neglects to mention that the announcement was issued only after consultation with the Bureau and the solicitation of its comments. Once the decision was made to issue the release, my staff immediately contacted Mr. Kevin O'Brien, who heads the JFK Task Force at the FBI, and solicited his suggestions regarding the release. Although Mr. O'Brien was not offered the opportunity either to approve or to disapprove of the announcement, his concerns were taken into account in the drafting. For example, we satisfied his request that a statement be made that referred to the number of FBI documents that had been released without objection. We also offered to defer to the Bureau's preference on the timing of the release in order to place it in the context of the Bureau's release of several thousand JFK records and to give the Bureau an advance copy of the release.

Your letter to the President, unfortunately, suggests no awareness of these points, of our agency's public responsibilities, or of our attempts to deal with the issues in as professional, responsible, and accommodating manner as possible.

Let me assure you that the Review Board desires nothing more than, in the words of your letter, "to address our genuine differences on the merits, pursuant to the legislation which created the Board." Indeed, that is what the Review Board has done, and will continue to do. Please feel free to contact me if you have continuing concerns.

Sincerely yours,



David G. Marwell
Executive Director

Enclosure

The Honorable Louis J. Freeh

May 29, 1996

Page 3

cc:

The President (w/enclosure)

The White House

Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Warren M. Christopher (w/enclosure)

The Secretary of State

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Jamie S. Gorelick (w/enclosure)

The Deputy Attorney General

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kevin O'Brien (w/enclosure)

JFK Task Force and FOI/PA Section

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

COPY

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Edward Appel to Alan Kreczko re: Kennedy (1 page).	11/18/1996	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
MSMail-Record (Sept 94-Sept 97) ([Kennedy and Assassination])
OA/Box Number: 590000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/21/1995 - 02/18/1997]

Kelly Hendren
2006-0528-F
kh939

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MS Mail

DATE-TIME 18 November 96 15:40
FROM Appel, Edward J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Kennedy [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Kreczko, Alan J.
CARBON_COPY Appel, Edward J.
Baker, Jane E.
Beers, Rand R.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Leary, William H.
McCarthy, Mary O.
Merchant, Brian
Miscik, Judith A.

TEXT_BODY

Alan: Not invited. Sorry, but I'll be in Brussels. My point in that meeting would be that after the thousands of pages of stuff released, the President should be sensitive to concerns from the FBI and CIA about sources and methods of enduring sensitivity. While we can challenge the reluctance to release some items (usually thru line-outs), and Bill Leary has done so well up to this point, I believe that the President should be asked to exempt some items if a solid case can be made for it. The commission does not seem to appreciate the need to protect sources and methods, and apparently takes the view that it is their role to push the agencies to the limit. We need to counterbalance that impulse to disregard legitimate source protection. - - Ed

From: Kreczko, Alan J.
To: Appel, Edward J.
CC: /R, Record at A1; Leary, William H.
Subject: Kennedy [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Monday, November 18, 1996 02:39 PM

Ed,

Have you been invited to a 3PM Wednesday meeting with Jack Quinn to discuss FBI-Kennedy Assassination Board dispute over declassification of certain FBI documents? (If not, you should have been. Can you attend?)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

COPY

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Jonathan Elkind to William Johnston re: JFK Records [partial] (1 page)	07/19/1998	P5
002. email	Re: Affidavit [National Security Act] [partial] (1 page)	08/13/1998	P3/b(3)
003. email	Neil Kingsley to Carlos Pascual re: Shades of Oliver Stone (2 pages)	08/28/1998	P5
004. email	Mona Sutphen to James Baker re: Message from Randy Deitering (3 pages)	09/14/1998	P5
005. email	Allison Wright to Tracey Jacobson re: Message from Randy Deitering (4 pages)	09/14/1998	P5
006. email	Tracey Jacobson to Donna Dejban re: Message from Randy Deitering (4 pages)	09/15/1998	P5
007. email	Mona Sutphen to James Baker re: Message from Randy Deitering (3 pages)	09/15/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97- Jan 01) ([JFK and Assassination])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[07/19/1998 - 06/22/1999]

Kelly Hendren

2006-0528-F

kh511

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

5501-1011-11

COPY

a way to make some of these little items into someone else's problem
(sigh...)

-----Original Message-----

From: Saunders, Richard
M.

Sent: Monday, July 13, 1998 1:57 PM

To: Elkind, Jonathan H.

Subject: RE:

jfk records [UNCLASSIFIED]

I agree on the merits. But any idea
whether there're any other other pitfalls out there? Remember the
POW/MIA issue.

-----Original Message-----

From: Elkind, Jonathan
H.

Sent: Sunday, July 12, 1998 12:21 PM

To: Saunders, Richard

M.

Cc: Hamel, Michael A.; Johnston, William T.

Subject: jfk records

[UNCLASSIFIED]

Rick:

The Assassination Records Review Board
is about to go out of business (end September), and they think that
the Russians have further archival data on Oswald in the USSR. The
Board wants the VP to raise with Kiriyeenko. I have my own reaction,
but I seek your reaction and guidance for next steps.

I feel somewhat

awkward about this given the fact that the Board is about to go out
of biz, but I think this should NOT make the cut for the VP's agenda.
(1) We simply cannot be all things to all people. (2) Embassy Moscow
said in a June 2 cable that this would require direct POTUS-Boris
intervention to move. (3) We already have way too many "little" items
to keep on the screen.

Reactions?

Jon

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 8/28/98 2:32:25 PM
FROM Kingsley, Neil R.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT FW: Shades of Oliver Stone [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Pascual, Carlos E.

CARBON_COPY Barnett, Cheryl E.
Elkind, Jonathan H.
Kingsley, Neil R.
Pascual, Carlos E.
Silva, Mary Ann T.
Weiss, Andrew S.

TEXT_BODY

Collins says he doesn't think this should be a front burner issue for POTUS (no s...t). Recommends we raise in Berger-Kokoshin channel. Too late for today's call, so how do you want to handle? Want to call Judge Tunheim this afternoon.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kingsley,
Neil R.
Sent: Wednesday, August 26, 1998 5:16 PM
To: Pascual,
Carlos E.
Cc: @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine
Subject: RE: Shades of Oliver
Stone [UNCLASSIFIED]

State will get this out in the O/I tonight.
Won't know anything till tomorrow morning.

-----Original Message-----

From: Pascual,
Carlos E.
Sent: Wednesday, August 26, 1998 3:53 PM
To: Kingsley,
Neil R.
Cc: @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine
Subject: RE: Shades of Oliver
Stone [UNCLASSIFIED]

Have State get this out to Collins ASAP and ask him for his advice on how to handle. Can Strobe do something with this? Should SRB raise with Kokoshin? If they can turn this around over night, we may be able to raise in call tomorrow.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Kingsley, Neil R.

Sent: Wednesday, August 26,
1998 3:30 PM

To: Pascual, Carlos E.

Cc: @RUSSIA - Russia/Ukraine

Subject: Shades

of Oliver Stone [UNCLASSIFIED]

Judge Tunheim, Chairman of US

Assassination Records Review Board, called me today about the letter he sent you requesting that POTUS ask BNY at the summit to order the release of all KGB documents related to the JFK assassination.

Real

nice guy, understands we're swamped and that his issue not at top of stack. His problem is this:

-- Claims this raised by VPOTUS

at March GCC (Jon: ever get confirmation from OVP?), but Chernobyl fired a few days later and so bureaucracy took no action.

-- Russian

interlocutors are telling him that the only way FSB/SVR is going to cough up documents is if Yeltsin orders it.

-- Review Board

mandate expires September 30, so he's under a time crunch.

Told

him I'd look into this. Seems like this could be an issue POTUS would be interested in, hot button on the Hill if word gets around we didn't care, etc. Don't understand the politics of this well enough to have a responsible opinion.

I need to call him back

today or tomorrow. Guidance please.

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/14/98 2:07:42 PM
FROM Sutphen, Mona K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, James E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Jamie -

Thanks. I had a feeling their request to see SRB on this was a bit strange. I'll show this to SRB. FYI: they have been calling on a daily basis to try to schedule something -- Sharon has kept them at bay.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Baker,
James E.

Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 1:53 PM

To: Sutphen,

Mona K.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor

Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL

- Legal Advisor

Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Mona:

Bill Leary and I recommend against a meeting with Sandy, Jim or Don at this time.

1. The JFK Assassination

Records Review Board is meeting today to decide whether to order release of certain PFIAB reports now in its custody. It would seem premature to have a meeting with the PFIAB Chair before an adverse JFK Board decision. Under the Assassination Records Collection Act the JFK Board must notify the President and originating agency within 14 days of a decision to release information over agency objection. The President has 30 days in which to consider an agency appeal and certify a decision to the JFK Board.

2. In 1995, the White House (John Podesta and Ab Mikva) prescribed a process for agency appeals. Their intent was to encourage agencies and the JFK Board to seek compromise before appealing to the President. Only the most serious disputes (well-framed) were intended to go to the President. A meeting now would immediately make this a Presidential issue without some effort at compromise first.

3. Moreover, in light of the statutory appeals process and White House procedures for appeal, we believe it would be unusual to act outside of those procedures without benefit of the JFK Board's views and in the absence of a written appeal from the PFIAB. After such a written record is created, it might then make sense for Sandy to meet with Rudman, if he has questions about the PFIAB's position etc., although there is no reason this cannot be resolved based on written input alone.

If Sandy concurs, I would be happy to convey this position to Randy Deitering and, of course, offer to meet with him, Sen. Rudman or Tony Harrington to discuss further.

-----Original Message-----

From: Sutphen,
Mona K.

Sent: Friday, September 11, 1998 11:46 AM

To: Baker, James
E.

Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Jamie

Randy indicates that you're familiar with the attached. Is this a meeting SRB needs to do urgently --or at all? Tuesday won't work, so the ball is in our court for rescheduling. I've also forwarded a copy of a letter they sent to the Assassination Review Board.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Gray, Wendy E.

Sent: Thursday,
September 10, 1998 4:33 PM

To: Sutphen, Mona K.

Subject: MESSAGE

301A242E.FIN

FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

<< File: email to berger.doc >>

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/14/98 5:11:17 PM
FROM Wright, Allison M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Jacobson, Tracey A.
CARBON_COPY Dimel, Marsha L.

TEXT_BODY

Per, Brooks in WH Admin "they don't have anything on a title change for Randy." I don't think that correct so I asked her to double check. I thought I saw something some time ago on this too. She'll let me know.

Also, Gordon badge is not signed off on yet. She hasn't been able to get anything signed today but promised she would do it tomorrow. I'll check at lunchtime tomorrow to see if it was done.

-----Original Message-----

From: Jacobson, Tracey A.

Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 4:34 PM

To: Dejban, Donna D.

Cc: Wright,

Allison M.; Dimel, Marsha L.

Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING,
PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

I knew what you meant. We're checking,
I haven't seen this, but it may not have come through us, or it may have come before I got here. Will let you know.
TJ

-----Original

Message-----

From: Dejban, Donna D.

Sent: Monday, September 14,
1998 4:30 PM

To: Jacobson, Tracey A.

Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

Leary, William H.

Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB

[UNCLASSIFIED]

sorry should read PFIAB

-----Original Message-----

From: Dejban,
Donna D. On Behalf Of Kerrick, Donald L.
Sent: Monday, September
14, 1998 4:28 PM
To: Jacobson, Tracey A.; Baker, James E.; @NSA
- Natl Security Advisor
Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: RE:
MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

General Kerrick

replies:

Tracey, did Randy's title as permanent Director of PRIAB
get approved? DLK

-----Original Message-----

From: Baker, James
E.
Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 1:53 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona
K.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL -
Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Mona:

Bill Leary and I recommend against a meeting with Sandy, Jim
or Don at this time.

1. The JFK Assassination Records Review

Board is meeting today to decide whether to order release of certain
PFIAB reports now in its custody. It would seem premature to have
a meeting with the PFIAB Chair before an adverse JFK Board decision.
Under the Assassination Records Collection Act the JFK Board must
notify the President and originating agency within 14 days of a decision
to release information over agency objection. The President has
30 days in which to consider an agency appeal and certify a decision
to the JFK Board.

2. In 1995, the White House (John Podesta and

Ab Mikva) prescribed a process for agency appeals. Their intent
was to encourage agencies and the JFK Board to seek compromise before

appealing to the President. Only the most serious disputes (well-framed) were intended to go to the President. A meeting now would immediately make this a Presidential issue without some effort at compromise first.

3. Moreover, in light of the statutory appeals process and White House procedures for appeal, we believe it would be unusual to act outside of those procedures without benefit of the JFK Board's views and in the absence of a written appeal from the PFIAB. After such a written record is created, it might then make sense for Sandy to meet with Rudman, if he has questions about the PFIAB's position etc., although there is no reason this cannot be resolved based on written input alone.

If Sandy concurs, I would be happy to convey this position to Randy Deitering and, of course, offer to meet with him, Sen. Rudman or Tony Harrington to discuss further.

-----Original
Message-----

From: Sutphen, Mona K.
Sent: Friday, September 11,
1998 11:46 AM
To: Baker, James E.
Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY
DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Jamie -

Randy
indicates that you're familiar with the attached. Is this a meeting SRB needs to do urgently --or at all? Tuesday won't work, so the ball is in our court for rescheduling. I've also forwarded a copy of a letter they sent to the Assassination Review Board.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Gray, Wendy E.
Sent: Thursday,
September 10, 1998 4:33 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.
Subject: MESSAGE
FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

<< File: email to berger.doc >>

361B6A9D.FIN

Page 1 of 1

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/15/98 1:20:29 PM
FROM Jacobson, Tracey A.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Dejban, Donna D.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY OK.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dejban, Donna D.
Sent: Tuesday,
September 15, 1998 1:06 PM
To: Dimel, Marsha L.; Jacobson, Tracey
A.
Cc: Wright, Allison M.
Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING,
PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

General Kerrick responds:
For next Tracey
Admin Meeting please -- Track this. DLK

-----Original Message-----

From: Dimel,
Marsha L.
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 1998 11:17 AM
To: Jacobson,
Tracey A.; Dejban, Donna D.
Cc: Wright, Allison M.
Subject: RE:
MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

Spoke with
Barbara Rye (PFIAB) - time line for completion is uncertain but title
is still being vetted through WH Personnel.

-----Original Message-----

From: Jacobson,
Tracey A.
Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 4:34 PM
To: Dejban,

Donna D.
Cc: Wright, Allison M.; Dimel, Marsha L.
Subject: RE:
MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

I knew what
you meant. We're checking, I haven't seen this, but it may not
have come through us, or it may have come before I got here. Will
let you know.
TJ

-----Original Message-----
From: Dejban, Donna
D.
Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 4:30 PM
To: Jacobson, Tracey
A.
Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; Leary, William H.
Subject: FW: MESSAGE
FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

sorry should read
PFIAB

-----Original Message-----
From: Dejban, Donna D. On
Behalf Of Kerrick, Donald L.
Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 4:28
PM
To: Jacobson, Tracey A.; Baker, James E.; @NSA - Natl Security
Advisor
Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: RE:
MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

General Kerrick
replies:
Tracey, did Randy's title as permanent Director of PRIAB
get approved? DLK

-----Original Message-----
From: Baker, James
E.
Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 1:53 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona
K.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL -
Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Mona:

Bill Leary and I recommend against a meeting with Sandy, Jim or Don at this time.

1. The JFK Assassination Records Review

Board is meeting today to decide whether to order release of certain PFIAB reports now in its custody. It would seem premature to have a meeting with the PFIAB Chair before an adverse JFK Board decision. Under the Assassination Records Collection Act the JFK Board must notify the President and originating agency within 14 days of a decision to release information over agency objection. The President has 30 days in which to consider an agency appeal and certify a decision to the JFK Board.

2. In 1995, the White House (John Podesta and Ab Mikva) prescribed a process for agency appeals. Their intent was to encourage agencies and the JFK Board to seek compromise before appealing to the President. Only the most serious disputes (well-framed) were intended to go to the President. A meeting now would immediately make this a Presidential issue without some effort at compromise first.

3. Moreover, in light of the statutory appeals process and White House procedures for appeal, we believe it would be unusual to act outside of those procedures without benefit of the JFK Board's views and in the absence of a written appeal from the PFIAB. After such a written record is created, it might then make sense for Sandy to meet with Rudman, if he has questions about the PFIAB's position etc., although there is no reason this cannot be resolved based on written input alone.

If Sandy concurs, I would be happy to convey this position to Randy Deitering and, of course, offer to meet with him, Sen. Rudman or Tony Harrington to discuss further.

-----Original
Message-----

From: Sutphen, Mona K.

Sent: Friday, September 11,
1998 11:46 AM

To: Baker, James E.

Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY
DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Jamie -

Randy
indicates that you're familiar with the attached. Is this a meeting
SRB needs to do urgently --or at all? Tuesday won't work, so the
ball is in our court for rescheduling. I've also forwarded a copy
of a letter they sent to the Assassination Review Board.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Gray, Wendy E.

Sent: Thursday,
September 10, 1998 4:33 PM

To: Sutphen, Mona K.

Subject: MESSAGE

FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

<< File: email to berger.doc >>

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/15/98 5:52:58 PM
FROM Sutphen, Mona K.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, James E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

THANK YOU!

-----Original Message-----

From: Baker, James E.
Sent: Tuesday,
September 15, 1998 5:50 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.; Storey, Sharon
V.
Cc: Leary, William H.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: FW: MESSAGE
FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

Mona:

Unless Sandy
would like to meet with Sen. Rudman at this time, I believe you can
stand down from the request at this time.

At his request, I
walked Randy Deitering through the pros and cons of a meeting at
this time (explained below). Based on that input Sen. Rudman has
decided to suspend his request for a meeting.

-----Original
Message-----

From: Baker, James E.
Sent: Monday, September 14,
1998 1:53 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.; @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
Cc: Leary,
William H.; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor
Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY
DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

501BAA/A.FIN
Page 2 of 2
COPY
Mona:

Bill Leary and I recommend
against a meeting with Sandy, Jim or Don at this time.

1. The

JFK Assassination Records Review Board is meeting today to decide whether to order release of certain PFIAB reports now in its custody. It would seem premature to have a meeting with the PFIAB Chair before an adverse JFK Board decision. Under the Assassination Records Collection Act the JFK Board must notify the President and originating agency within 14 days of a decision to release information over agency objection. The President has 30 days in which to consider an agency appeal and certify a decision to the JFK Board.

2. In 1995, the

White House (John Podesta and Ab Mikva) prescribed a process for agency appeals. Their intent was to encourage agencies and the JFK Board to seek compromise before appealing to the President. Only the most serious disputes (well-framed) were intended to go to the President. A meeting now would immediately make this a Presidential issue without some effort at compromise first.

3. Moreover,

in light of the statutory appeals process and White House procedures for appeal, we believe it would be unusual to act outside of those procedures without benefit of the JFK Board's views and in the absence of a written appeal from the PFIAB. After such a written record is created, it might then make sense for Sandy to meet with Rudman, if he has questions about the PFIAB's position etc., although there is no reason this cannot be resolved based on written input alone.

If Sandy concurs, I would be happy to convey this position to Randy Deitering and, of course, offer to meet with him, Sen. Rudman or Tony Harrington to discuss further.

-----Original Message-----

From: Sutphen,

Mona K.

Sent: Friday, September 11, 1998 11:46 AM

To: Baker, James

E.

Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Jamie
-

Randy indicates that you're familiar with the attached. Is this a meeting SRB needs to do urgently --or at all? Tuesday won't work, so the ball is in our court for rescheduling. I've also forwarded a copy of a letter they sent to the Assassination Review Board.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Gray, Wendy E.

Sent: Thursday,
September 10, 1998 4:33 PM

To: Sutphen, Mona K.

Subject: MESSAGE

FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

<< File: email to berger.doc >>

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

COPY

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Scott Busby to William Leary et al. re: H.R. 2635: Human Rights Information Act (5 pages)	05/01/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Kennedy and Assassination])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[05/01/1998-03/16/1999]

Kelly Hendren
2006-0528-F
kh940

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 5/1/98 9:58:37 AM
FROM Busby, Scott W.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: H.R. 2635: Human Rights Information Act [UNCLASSIFIED]

TO Leary, William H.
Baker, James E.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Sherman, David J.
DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.
Rudman, Mara E.
Bell, Robert G.

CARBON_COPY DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.
DeSouza, Patrick J.
Dobbins, James F.
Hofmann, Karl W.
Kinser-Kidane, Brenda J.
Lawson, Chappell H.
Piccone, Theodore J.
Allen, Charles A.
Baker, James E.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Highsmith, Newell L.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Abercrombie-Winstanley, Gina K.
Burrell, Christina L.
Farrar, Jay C.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Rudman, Mara E.
Bobbitt, Philip C.
Gregory, Susan J.
Hawkins, Ardenia R.
Hill, Roseanne M.
Knepper, Charlotte
McCarthy, Mary O.
Merchant, Brian T.
Sherman, David J.
Ward, Steven R.
Busby, Scott W.
Letts, Kelly J.
Malley, Robert
Naplan, Steven J.
Ragan, Richard F.

Schwartz, Eric P.

TEXT_BODY

Bill --

Thanks for reminding me of the earlier NSC position paper on this. I had forgotten about it.

Nevertheless, it appears that the Administration position may presently be in some flux, given work OMB is doing as a result of Podesta suggestions. As soon as I see new material from OMB on this, including new draft of Justice letter, I will distribute for comment.

Scott

-----Original

Message-----

From: Leary, William H.

Sent: Friday, May 01, 1998

8:00 AM

To: Busby, Scott W.; Baker, James E.; DeRosa, Mary B.; Sherman, David J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; Rudman, Mara E.; Bell, Robert G.

Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @INTEL - Intelligence Programs; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs

Subject: RE: H.R. 2635: Human Rights Information Act [UNCLASSIFIED]

Scott,

I strongly endorse all of Jamie's comments, as well as the DOJ letter. Of all the recent proposed legislation in this area, this is by far the most objectionable - on both constitutional and practical grounds. Indeed, Glyn Davies sent a memo to OMB (0846) early in February explaining in some detail why "NSC does not support HR2635." You cleared the memo, drafted by Jeff.

Furthermore, the suggested alternative from Podesta of applying the JFK Review Board model to these materials is just as objectionable. The JFK Assassination Records Review Board was established by Congress in 1992, over vigorous Administration objections, to mandate release of still withheld records according to much stricter withholding standards than those in EO 12958. All agencies involved, as well as the Director of ISOO (a genuine openness advocate) believe that the JFK Review Board model has been an exceedingly expensive means of declassifying records, which has diverted substantial resources from other declassification efforts.

Because of the extraordinary circumstances associated with JFK's assassination and the subsequent conspiracy theories about it - a once in a lifetime situation - this special effort was probably necessary. We should be extremely hesitant, however, to start down the road of applying the JFK Review Board model to every issue du jour. Every hour spent by agencies reviewing records per special Congressional demands is an hour not spent answering FOIA requests or reviewing documents for FRUS or - just one more example - reviewing documents at CIA related to past covert actions as promised by previous DCIs.

-----Original Message-----

From: Busby,

Scott W.

Sent: Thursday, April 30, 1998 8:36 PM

To: Baker, James

E.; Leary, William H.; DeRosa, Mary B.; Sherman, David J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; Rudman, Mara E.; Bell, Robert G.

Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American;

@LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @INTEL - Intelligence Programs; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs

Subject: RE:

H.R. 2635: Human Rights Information Act [UNCLASSIFIED]

Do not

fear: we will make sure that all relevant NSC staff chop on any NSC positions/recommendations on this. It will be important to see what OMB comes up with after the Podesta intervention.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Baker, James E.

Sent: Thursday, April 30, 1998

8:23 PM

To: Busby, Scott W.; Leary, William H.; DeRosa, Mary B.;

Sherman, David J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; Rudman, Mara E.; Bell, Robert G.

Cc: @INTERAM - Inter-American; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @INTEL - Intelligence Programs;

@DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs

Subject: RE: H.R. 2635: Human Rights Information Act [UNCLASSIFIED]

Scott:

This legislation raises significant issues regarding Presidential prerogatives in the area of national security information. Sandy Berger feels strongly that the President's prerogatives in this area should not be diminished anymore than they already have been. Therefore, any NSC position

that supports or is silent on Congressional legislation in this area will require Sandy's concurrence. NSC/Legal, Records Management, Legislative, and Intelligence will also need to concur in any staff proposal to Sandy.

I have three fundamental concerns with the bill:

(1) It legislates specifically in an area where the President has primary constitutional responsibility and does so in a manner that purports to dictate classification standards different than the President's standards directed in 12958. From a separation of powers perspective this bill raises more concern than the Moynihan bill.

(2) The President and not the Congress should dictate where the government's scant information resources should be applied in implementing foreign policy objectives. Tomorrow it will be Bosnia, the next day . . . In other words, if we open the door here we will open the door to 535 separate priorities, when the one that should count is the President's.

However important, it is hard to argue that the topic of this legislation rises to the same level of national significance as JFK, which is sui generis in its importance to American life.

(3) Information review is a zero sum game. The President's E.O. has had a tremendous impact on declassification. I know too well from my own experience, that every "special project" like this grinds all the other processes to a halt. In other words, a bill like this will slow down the ability of agencies to respond to FOIA requests and meet the important deadlines imposed by 12958.

At the NSC where resources are particularly slim, information management staff can handle about one big ticket item at a time. A bill like this could effectively put on indefinite hold all other declassification efforts.

-----Original Message-----

From: Busby, Scott W.

Sent: Thursday,

April 30, 1998 7:36 PM

To: Leary, William H.; DeRosa, Mary B.; Sherman, David J.; DeLaurentis, Jeffrey J.; Rudman, Mara E.

Cc: @INTERAM

- Inter-American; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @INTEL - Intelligence Programs; @DEMOCRACY - Dem/Human Affairs

Subject: H.R.
2635: Human Rights Information Act [UNCLASSIFIED]

To recall,
this is the so-called Lantos bill that requires various agencies
to identify, review and release all human rights records relating
to activities in Guatemala and Honduras after 1944 within 120 days
after enactment.

There is a mark-up in the House Subcommittee
on Government Management, Information, Technology scheduled for May
11. Representatives from State, Justice and CIA are slated to testify.
We are beginning to get agency position papers through the interagency
clearance process. We have recently received a Justice letter.
I will be putting copies of the letter, along with the legislation,
in your boxes tonight.

I am informed by OMB that the Chief of
Staff's office objects to the strong position Justice has taken in
opposition to the legislation. Podesta asked OMB to develop an alternative
bill that would be something like the Kennedy assassination records
declassification bill. (Bill -- what does this mean?) OMB is currently
working on that. Thus, the Justice letter will change dramatically
-- don't spend a lot of time reviewing it.

Nevertheless, I would
be interested in receiving any general comments you may have on the
current draft of the letter, and the legislation generally, so that
we can share them with OMB. Need to hear from you by COB tomorrow.
I will circulate other materials I might receive on this. Thanks.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Stuart Kaufman to William Leary re: JFK Files [partial] (1 page)	06/21/1999	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Record (Sept 97-Jan 01) ([Kennedy and Assassination])
OA/Box Number: 620000

FOLDER TITLE:

[03/16/1999 - 06/22/1999]

2006-0528-F

kh941

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/21/99 3:49:59 PM
FROM Kaufman, Stuart J.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: JFK Files [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Leary, William H.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

I share that view. Though I am a bit concerned at the likelihood that the Russian intelligence agencies will have doctored its contents: even worse than their probably having removed information that makes them look bad is the possibility that they might have inserted some disinformation to try to embarrass USG. Some of the Russian intel folks are unreconstructed Cold Warriors. We'll have to think about how to handle that.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leary, William H.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:36 PM

To: Kaufman, Stuart J.

Subject: RE:
JFK Files [UNCLASSIFIED]

Thanks. I would hope it is agreed that eventually (after translation and review) the documents will end up in the National Archives along with the other JFK assassination records.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kaufman, Stuart J.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:34 PM

To: Leary, William H.

Subject: FW:
JFK Files [UNCLASSIFIED]

Oops. Replied to myself. Please see below.

-----Original Message-----

From: Kaufman, Stuart J.

Sent: Monday,

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

COPI

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	William Leary to James Baker re: Message from Randy Deitering (3 pages)	09/14/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([JFK and Assassination])
OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[11/26/1997 - 06/25/1999]

Kelly Hendren
2006-0528-F
kh942

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

301A1D4B.FIN Page 1 of 1

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 9/14/98 1:04:56 PM
FROM Leary, William H.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: MESSAGE FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Baker, James E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Great. I corrected a couple of typos.

-----Original Message-----

From: Baker,
James E.

Sent: Monday, September 14, 1998 12:22 PM

To: Leary,
William H.

Cc: @LEGAL - Legal Advisor

Subject: RE: MESSAGE FROM
RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]

DRAFT DRAFT

Bill how
does this look?

Mona:

Bill Leary and I recommend against
a meeting with Sandy, Jim or Don at this time.

1. The JFK Assassination

Records Review Board is meeting today to decide whether to order release of certain PFIAB reports now in its custody. It would seem premature to have a meeting with the PFIAB Chair before an adverse JFK Board decision. Under the Assassination Records Collection Act the JFK Board must notify the President and originating agency within 14 days of a decision to release information over agency objection. The President has 30 days in which to consider an appeal and certify a decision to the JFK Board.

2. In 1995, the White House (John

Podesta and Ab Mikva) prescribed a process for agency appeals. Their intent was to encourage agencies and the JFK Board to seek compromise

before appealing to the President. Only the most serious disputes (well-framed) were intended to go to the President. A meeting now would immediately make this a Presidential issue without some effort at compromise first.

3. Moreover, in light of the statutory appeals process and White House procedures for appeal, we believe it would be unusual to act outside of those procedures without benefit of the JFK Board's views nor a written appeal from the PFIAB. After such a written record is created, it might then make sense for Sandy to meet with Rudman, if he has questions about the PFIAB's position etc.

If Sandy concurs, I would be happy to convey this position to Randy Deitering and, of course, offer to meet with him, Sen. Rudman or Tony Harrington to discuss further.

-----Original
Message-----

From: Sutphen, Mona K.
Sent: Friday, September 11,
1998 11:46 AM
To: Baker, James E.
Subject: FW: MESSAGE FROM RANDY
DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Jamie -

Randy
indicates that you're familiar with the attached. Is this a meeting SRB needs to do urgently --or at all? Tuesday won't work, so the ball is in our court for rescheduling. I've also forwarded a copy of a letter they sent to the Assassination Review Board.

Mona

-----Original Message-----

From: Gray, Wendy E.
Sent: Thursday,
September 10, 1998 4:33 PM
To: Sutphen, Mona K.
Subject: MESSAGE
FROM RANDY DEITERING, PFIAB [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

<< File: email to berger.doc >>

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

COPY

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Michael Hamel to John Caravelli et al. re: GCC Off-line papers (86 pages)	02/27/1998	P1/b(1)
002. email	John Caravelli to Mara Rudman re: Press on START/ABM (8 pages)	06/21/1999	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Emails
Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([Kennedy and Assassination])
QA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[12/09/1997 - 06/21/1999]

Kelly Hendren

2006-0528-F

kh516

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

578C45E4.FIN Page 10 of 11
Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/21/99 2:51:15 PM
FROM Caravelli, John M.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Rudman, Mara E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Good for you for standing apart from the crowd. Not my nickle but I think you have it right.

-----Original Message-----

From: Rudman,
Mara E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 2:29 PM

To: Gobush, Matthew

N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT -
Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public
Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM
[UNCLASSIFIED]

Doesn't work I think for several reasons:

1.
Helms says no CTBT in its own right, but also because

2. Helms
does not believe ABM stands in any form -- he's not likely to be
terribly impressed with the fact that we're talking to the Russians
about changes in a treaty that he believes no longer has any validity
anyway; and

3. Taking Helms on directly in the press is the surest
way to ensure that you never see any CTBT hearings, let alone moving
the ratification through his committee. Ask Weld and Atwood if you
want confirmation on that one.

If later on in the summer we decide
we want to just make a public case KNOWING we will get nothing from
the Senate, and nothing likely as long as Hlems is the chair, then
we may want to use that kind of frontal attack. Otherwise, I don't
think it makes a lot of sense.

-----Original Message-----

From: Gobush,
Matthew N.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 1:05 PM
To: Andreasen,
Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs;
@LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs;
@NONPRO
- Export Controls
Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve/Mara/Miles

- Given the way ABM discussions are playing in the press, can we use it to apply additional public pressure on Helms to hold a hearing on CTBT? Something like: We are willing to discuss ABM with the Russians - why aren't you, Senator Helms, willing to discuss CTBT in your committee? Or is this linkage too strong, suggesting that we are ultimately willing to scrap AMB if the Senate is ultimately willing to vote on CTBT? Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen,
Steven P.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 11:37 AM
To: @DEFENSE -
Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: Press
on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Colleagues --

Steve

Holland (Reuters) and Terence Hunt (AP) did a piece devoted (or, in Hunt's case, largely devoted) to the START/ABM angle from Cologne.

Steve

^Russia agrees to talk about ABM pact changes
(Adds
details, recasts, adds Clinton quote)
By Steve Holland

COLOGNE, Germany, June 20 (Reuters) - The United States won the agreement of Russia on Sunday to consider changes in the Anti-Ballistic

378CA5E4.FIN
Page 3 of 3
COPY

Missile treaty to enable the possible development of a "Star Wars"-style U.S. missile defence system.

"For the first time, Russia has agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defence system were we to decide to deploy one," said White House National Security Adviser Sandy Berger, hailing the deal as significant.

In exchange, the United States agreed to a resumption of negotiations on a START 3 treaty reducing long-range nuclear arms.

It had been insisting that the START 2 treaty first be ratified by Russia's opposition-controlled lower house of parliament.

The goal of START 2 is to bring warheads down to a maximum of 3,500 on each side. Under START 3 they could go down to 2,000 on each side. The U.S. Senate ratified START 2 in 1996.

The agreements were reached during a meeting between U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin

--
evidence of a thaw in East-West relations which had been chilled by NATO's 11-week-long bombardment of Yugoslavia.

"The summit gave us a chance to work on what we have in common," said Clinton.

The United States wants to make amendments to the 1972 ABM treaty, which sets limits on the type of systems Russia and the United States can deploy to intercept incoming missiles. The changes are needed because legislation adopted by the Republican-led Congress in March commits Washington to put in place a defensive shield against limited missile attack.

378CASE4.1.FIN
Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov
called the arms
agreement, reached at talks held here after the
Group of Eight
summit, "a very important declaration."
Russia
is concerned that a U.S. defensive system capable of
shooting down
incoming missiles would breach the ABM treaty and
undermine the
Cold War doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

The idea
at the time of the ABM Treaty was that neither side
would be likely
to launch a nuclear strike if they knew they had
no defences to
prevent the resulting catastrophe.

But many military experts,
diplomats and national security
figures in Washington feel the ABM
Treaty is a Cold War relic
that has no place in a new, more dangerous
world where so-called
rogue states like North Korea and Iraq might
attempt a missile
strike against the United States.

The Clinton
administration has pledged \$6.6 billion in its
fiscal 2000 budget
for the development of a missile defence but
will delay a presidential
decision on building one until June
2000.

A joint statement
issued by the two countries said
discussions on START 3 and the
ABM treaty would begin later this
summer.

They agreed to "consider
possible changes in the strategic
situation that have a bearing
on the ABM treaty and, as
appropriate, possible proposals for further
increasing the
viability of this treaty," it said.

Berger
said the two sides would begin preliminary
negotiations to determine
what a START 3 treaty would look like
so the government could move

swiftly on an accord should the
Russia's Duma lower house of parliament
ratify START 2, which
was signed in 1993.

One problem Russia
has with START 2 is paying to dismantle
nuclear weapons required
under the treaty. Some politicians also
do not want to give up the
status that having nuclear weapons
provides.

^REUTERS

^Yeltsin

agrees to consider revising 1972 missile treaty with U.S.<

^By TERENCE

HUNT=

^AP White House Correspondent=

COLOGNE, Germany (AP)

Eager to mend bomb-strained ties with
President Clinton, Russian
President Boris Yeltsin agreed Sunday
for the first time to consider
revising a landmark treaty banning
American and Russian missile-defense
systems.

``The two countries are back in business," National
Security

Adviser Sandy Berger reported after a friendly, hour-long
meeting

between the two presidents. Their decision to discuss the
1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was ``very significant," Berger
said.

Frail but feisty, Yeltsin came to the closing day of a summit of
world

leaders even as NATO was declaring an end to the Kosovo
conflict

and 78 days of NATO bombing that had outraged Moscow.

Striking

a conciliatory note, Yeltsin declared, ``The most
important thing

is to mend ties after a fight." Clinton thanked

Yeltsin ``for not

giving up on our relationship" during four
months of tension, Berger

said.

``This entire difficulty in Kosovo has been a great test
for the

relationship ... but it is a test I believe that both countries have passed," Clinton said in a Russian television interview. Clinton and Yeltsin agreed not to look back, but to move ahead to tackle thorny nuclear arms-control issues. Even so, Berger acknowledged, "Kosovo has left some scars, presumably on both sides."

Though ailing, Yeltsin pounded his fist in disagreement with his ministers at times and wagged his finger at note-takers to write an accurate report of the meeting. He invited Clinton to come to Moscow but it was not decided when that might happen.

When Clinton expressed concern about anti-Semitic statements by Russian nationalists, Yeltsin declared, "Provide me with all of the material you have and I will really sit on them," Berger recounted.

Clinton described Yeltsin as "clear, concise and direct and strong." In a CNN interview, Clinton said "We got a lot done."

The two presidents agreed to hold U.S.-Russian talks in the fall on deeper cuts in nuclear arms and on possibly reopening the 1972 ABM treaty, Berger said.

"This is very significant," he said, "because for the first time the Russians have agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defense system, were we to decide to deploy one."

Congress is pressing Clinton to deploy a shield against limited ballistic missile attack. Critics say that would require changing the ABM treaty something Moscow has opposed fiercely. Clinton has until next June to decide whether to field a system, and building

3780451-1
it would take an additional five years.

Clinton told Yeltsin the United States was committed to the ABM pact and would negotiate with Russia if any changes are required, Berger said. "And this ... is a recognition on the part of the Russians that they're prepared to have that discussion." While the United States considers erecting a missile shield, a financially strapped Russia wants to press ahead with deeper cuts in nuclear warheads.

Clinton agreed to preliminary discussions on more reductions but not to hold formal negotiations until Russia ratifies the 1993 START II treaty that requires cutting back to a maximum of 3,500 warheads on each side. The follow-on agreement a START III could bring warhead levels down to 2,000 for each country. There already have been some discussions looking ahead to START III. The START II treaty has languished in the Russian parliament despite repeated pledges by Yeltsin to get it approved. It appeared headed for ratification earlier this year but was shelved when NATO began bombing Yugoslavia. The U.S. Senate approved it in 1996. Yeltsin, in a show of good will, presented Clinton with information culled from Russian archives about President Kennedy and his assassination. Berger said he did not know what was in the files but it presumably concerns information about accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 but returned home less than three years later, disenchanted with life in the communist world. Clinton

was unable to offer Yeltsin much in the way of economic help, Berger acknowledged. The president urged Yeltsin to press Russia's parliament to approve austerity measures required by the International Monetary

Fund before releasing \$4.5 billion in aid.

Unless Russia adopts economic reforms, Clinton said, "the private money will not flow into Russia that will really bring it back to the position that the Russian people deserve, and that frankly the rest of the world needs."

Raising a recurring irritant, Yeltsin complained about the

requirement to seek annual waivers exempting Russia from trade restrictions

imposed during the Soviet era. Clinton said he wanted to repeal

the measure, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, but that there

were concerns about Russian anti-Semitism.

APE- 06/20/99 14:12:00

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Matthew Gobush to Miles Lackey et al. re: Press on START/ABM (9 pages)	06/21/1999	P5
002. email	Maureen Tucker to Philip Crowley re: Press on START/ABM (9 pages)	06/21/1999	P5
003. email	Mara Rudman to John Caravelli re: Press on START/ABM (9 pages)	06/21/1999	P5
004. email	Mary Ann T. Silva to Carlos Pascual re: Yeltsin Memcon (11 pages)	06/22/1999	P1/b(1)
005. email	Antony Blinken to Mara Rudman re: Press on START/ABM (9 pages)	06/24/1999	P5
006. email	William Leary to Wendy Gray re: Package 0205 (4 pages)	01/18/2001	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 NSC Emails
 Exchange-Non-Record (Mar 97-Jan 01) ([Kennedy and Assassination])
 OA/Box Number: 630000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/21/1999 - 01/18/2001]

Kelly Hendren
 2006-0528-F
 kh517

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/21/99 3:02:12 PM
FROM Gobush, Matthew N.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO
Lackey, Miles M.
Rudman, Mara E.
Andreasen, Steven P.
Andreasen, Steven P.
Bell, Robert G.
Bouchard, Joseph F.
Brackman, Stella S.
Kelly, Sandra L.
McCausland, Jeffrey D.
Mulligan, George D.
Peterman, David (Brian)
Pimentel, Betsy J.
vonLipsey, Roderick K.
Wasserman, Elaine P.
Burrell, Christina L.
Lackey, Miles M.
Shapiro, Daniel B.
Tavlarides, Mark J.
Allen, Charles A.
Baker, James E.
DeRosa, Mary B.
Hunerwadel, Joan S.
Krass, Caroline D.
Gray, Wendy E.
Rudman, Mara E.
Russ, Judith P.
Crowley, Philip J.
Gobush, Matthew N.
Hammer, Michael A.
Huff, Lindsey E.
Leavy, David C.
Sanborn, Daniel W.(Press)
Wozniak, Natalie S.
Caravelli, John M.
Edwards, Joan K.
Harris, Elisa D.
Samore, Gary S.
Tucker, Maureen E.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Wimps, all of you! Just kidding - I humbly defer to the expert Helms-handlers....

Thanks for listening!

-----Original Message-----

From: Lackey,

Miles M.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 2:58 PM

To: Rudman, Mara

E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE:

Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

agree with mara

-----Original

Message-----

From: Rudman, Mara E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

2:29 PM

To: Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE -

Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE:

Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Doesn't work I think for several reasons:

1. Helms says no CTBT in its own right, but also because

2.

Helms does not believe ABM stands in any form -- he's not likely to be terribly impressed with the fact that we're talking to the Russians about changes in a treaty that he believes no longer has any validity anyway; and

3. Taking Helms on directly in the press

is the surest way to ensure that you never see any CTBT hearings, let alone moving the ratification through his committee. Ask Weld and Atwood if you want confirmation on that one.

If later on in

the summer we decide we want to just make a public case KNOWING we will get nothing from the Senate, and nothing likely as long as Helms is the chair, then we may want to use that kind of frontal attack.

Otherwise, I don't think it makes a lot of sense.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Gobush, Matthew N.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

1:05 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on

START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve/Mara/Miles - Given the way ABM

discussions are playing in the press, can we use it to apply additional public pressure on Helms to hold a hearing on CTBT? Something like:

We are willing to discuss ABM with the Russians - why aren't you, Senator Helms, willing to discuss CTBT in your committee? Or is this linkage too strong, suggesting that we are ultimately willing to scrap AMB if the Senate is ultimately willing to vote on CTBT? Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven

P.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 11:37 AM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense

Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: Press

on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Colleagues --

Steve

Holland (Reuters) and Terence Hunt (AP) did a piece devoted (or, in Hunt's case, largely devoted) to the START/ABM angle from Cologne.

Steve

^Russia agrees to talk about ABM pact changes

(Adds

details, recasts, adds Clinton quote)

By Steve Holland

COLOGNE, Germany, June 20 (Reuters) - The United States won the

agreement of Russia on Sunday to consider changes in the Anti-Ballistic

Missile treaty to enable the possible development of a "Star Wars"-style U.S. missile defence system.

"For the first time, Russia has agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defence system were we to decide to deploy one," said White House National Security Adviser Sandy Berger, hailing the deal as significant.

In exchange, the United States agreed to a resumption of negotiations on a START 3 treaty reducing long-range nuclear arms.

It had been insisting that the START 2 treaty first be ratified by Russia's opposition-controlled lower house of parliament.

The goal of START 2 is to bring warheads down to a maximum of 3,500 on each side. Under START 3 they could go down to 2,000 on each side. The U.S. Senate ratified START 2 in 1996.

The agreements were reached during a meeting between U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin

--
evidence of a thaw in East-West relations which had been chilled by NATO's 11-week-long bombardment of Yugoslavia.

"The summit gave us a chance to work on what we have in common," said Clinton.

The United States wants to make amendments to the 1972 ABM treaty, which sets limits on the type of systems Russia and the United States can deploy to intercept incoming missiles. The changes are needed because legislation adopted by the Republican-led Congress in March commits Washington to put in place a defensive shield against limited missile attack.

376C1075.FIN
Page 3 of 3
COPY

Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov called the arms agreement, reached at talks held here after the Group of Eight summit, "a very important declaration."

Russia

is concerned that a U.S. defensive system capable of shooting down incoming missiles would breach the ABM treaty and undermine the Cold War doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

The idea

at the time of the ABM Treaty was that neither side would be likely to launch a nuclear strike if they knew they had no defences to

prevent the resulting catastrophe.

But many military experts,

diplomats and national security

figures in Washington feel the ABM

Treaty is a Cold War relic

that has no place in a new, more dangerous world where so-called

rogue states like North Korea and Iraq might attempt a missile

strike against the United States.

The Clinton

administration has pledged \$6.6 billion in its fiscal 2000 budget

for the development of a missile defence but will delay a presidential

decision on building one until June 2000.

A joint statement

issued by the two countries said

discussions on START 3 and the

ABM treaty would begin later this summer.

They agreed to "consider

possible changes in the strategic

situation that have a bearing

on the ABM treaty and, as

appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the

viability of this treaty," it said.

Berger

said the two sides would begin preliminary

negotiations to determine

what a START 3 treaty would look like

so the government could move

37601075.111
swiftly on an accord should the
Russia's Duma lower house of parliament
ratify START 2, which
was signed in 1993.

One problem Russia
has with START 2 is paying to dismantle
nuclear weapons required
under the treaty. Some politicians also
do not want to give up the
status that having nuclear weapons
provides.

^REUTERS

^Yeltsin

agrees to consider revising 1972 missile treaty with U.S.<

^By TERENCE

HUNT=

^AP White House Correspondent=

COLOGNE, Germany (AP)

Eager to mend bomb-strained ties with
President Clinton, Russian
President Boris Yeltsin agreed Sunday
for the first time to consider
revising a landmark treaty banning
American and Russian missile-defense
systems.

``The two countries are back in business," National
Security

Adviser Sandy Berger reported after a friendly, hour-long
meeting

between the two presidents. Their decision to discuss the
1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was ``very significant," Berger
said.

Frail but feisty, Yeltsin came to the closing day of a summit of
world

leaders even as NATO was declaring an end to the Kosovo
conflict

and 78 days of NATO bombing that had outraged Moscow.

Striking

a conciliatory note, Yeltsin declared, ``The most
important thing

is to mend ties after a fight." Clinton thanked
Yeltsin ``for not

giving up on our relationship" during four
months of tension, Berger
said.

``This entire difficulty in Kosovo has been a great test
for the

relationship ... but it is a test I believe that both countries have passed," Clinton said in a Russian television interview. Clinton and Yeltsin agreed not to look back, but to move ahead to tackle thorny nuclear arms-control issues. Even so, Berger acknowledged,

"Kosovo has left some scars, presumably on both sides."

Though ailing, Yeltsin pounded his fist in disagreement with his ministers at times and wagged his finger at note-takers to write an accurate report of the meeting. He invited Clinton to come to Moscow but it was not decided when that might happen.

When Clinton expressed concern about anti-Semitic statements by Russian nationalists, Yeltsin declared, "Provide me with all of the material you have and I will really sit on them," Berger recounted.

Clinton described Yeltsin as "clear, concise and direct and strong." In a CNN interview, Clinton said "We got a lot done."

The two presidents agreed to hold U.S.-Russian talks in the fall on deeper cuts in nuclear arms and on possibly reopening the 1972 ABM treaty, Berger said.

"This is very significant," he said, "because for the first time the Russians have agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defense system, were we to decide to deploy one."

Congress is pressing Clinton to deploy a shield against limited ballistic missile attack. Critics say that would require changing the ABM treaty something Moscow has opposed fiercely. Clinton has until next June to decide whether to field a system, and building

it would take an additional five years.

Clinton told Yeltsin the United States was committed to the ABM pact and would negotiate with Russia if any changes are required, Berger said. "And this ... is a recognition on the part of the Russians that they're prepared to have that discussion." While the United States considers erecting a missile shield, a financially strapped Russia wants to press ahead with deeper cuts in nuclear warheads.

Clinton agreed to preliminary discussions on more reductions but not to hold formal negotiations until Russia ratifies the 1993 START II treaty that requires cutting back to a maximum of 3,500 warheads on each side.

The follow-on agreement a START III could bring warhead levels down to 2,000 for each country. There already have been some discussions looking ahead to START III.

The START

II treaty has languished in the Russian parliament despite repeated pledges by Yeltsin to get it approved. It appeared headed for ratification earlier this year but was shelved when NATO began bombing Yugoslavia.

The U.S. Senate approved it in 1996.

Yeltsin, in a show of good will, presented Clinton with information culled from Russian archives about President Kennedy and his assassination.

Berger said

he did not know what was in the files but it presumably concerns information about accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 but returned home less than three years later, disenchanted with life in the communist world.

Clinton

was unable to offer Yeltsin much in the way of economic help, Berger acknowledged. The president urged Yeltsin to press Russia's parliament to approve austerity measures required by the International Monetary Fund before releasing \$4.5 billion in aid.

Unless Russia adopts economic reforms, Clinton said, "the private money will not flow into Russia that will really bring it back to the position that the Russian people deserve, and that frankly the rest of the world needs."

Raising a recurring irritant, Yeltsin complained about the

requirement to seek annual waivers exempting Russia from trade restrictions

imposed during the Soviet era. Clinton said he wanted to repeal

the measure, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, but that there

were concerns about Russian anti-Semitism.

APE- 06/20/99 14:12:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/21/99 3:26:53 PM
FROM Tucker, Maureen E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Crowley, Philip J.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

You are a wise man...there are so few.....

-----Original Message-----

From: Crowley,
Philip J.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:07 PM
To: Tucker, Maureen
E.
Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Hmm, that's
my handle for you! Now I have four women who must be obeyed, two
in the family and two at the NSC. I'm just going to roll over and
play dead.

PJ

-----Original Message-----

From: Tucker, Maureen
E.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:06 PM
To: Andreasen, Steven P.;
Lackey, Miles M.; Rudman, Mara E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE -
Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

"She Who Must Be Obeyed..."

-----Original
Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven P.
Sent: Monday, June 21,
1999 3:05 PM

578CACSETHN
COPY

To: Lackey, Miles M.; Rudman, Mara E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

I've
learned to always agree with Mara ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Lackey,
Miles M.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 2:58 PM
To: Rudman, Mara
E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

agree with mara

-----Original
Message-----

From: Rudman, Mara E.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999
2:29 PM
To: Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Doesn't work I think for several
reasons:

1. Helms says no CTBT in its own right, but also because
2.
Helms does not believe ABM stands in any form -- he's not likely to be terribly impressed with the fact that we're talking to the Russians about changes in a treaty that he believes no longer has any validity anyway; and
3. Taking Helms on directly in the press
is the surest way to ensure that you never see any CTBT hearings, let alone moving the ratification through his committee. Ask Weld and Atwood if you want confirmation on that one.

3780A05E1H
COPY

If later on in the summer we decide we want to just make a public case KNOWING we will get nothing from the Senate, and nothing likely as long as Helms is the chair, then we may want to use that kind of frontal attack. Otherwise, I don't think it makes a lot of sense.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Gobush, Matthew N.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

1:05 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on
START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve/Mara/Miles - Given the way ABM discussions are playing in the press, can we use it to apply additional public pressure on Helms to hold a hearing on CTBT? Something like: We are willing to discuss ABM with the Russians - why aren't you, Senator Helms, willing to discuss CTBT in your committee? Or is this linkage too strong, suggesting that we are ultimately willing to scrap ABM if the Senate is ultimately willing to vote on CTBT? Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven
P.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 11:37 AM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: Press
on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Colleagues --

Steve

Holland (Reuters) and Terence Hunt (AP) did a piece devoted (or, in Hunt's case, largely devoted) to the START/ABM angle from Cologne.

Steve

^Russia agrees to talk about ABM pact changes

(Adds details, recasts, adds Clinton quote)

378CACSE.FIN
Page 40
COPY

By Steve Holland

COLOGNE, Germany, June 20 (Reuters) - The United States won the

agreement of Russia on Sunday to consider changes in the Anti-Ballistic

Missile treaty to enable the possible development

of a "Star Wars"-style

U.S. missile defence system.

"For the first time, Russia has

agreed to discuss changes in

the ABM treaty that may be necessitated

by a national missile

defence system were we to decide to deploy

one," said White

House National Security Adviser Sandy Berger,

hailing the deal

as significant.

In exchange, the United States

agreed to a resumption of

negotiations on a START 3 treaty reducing

long-range nuclear

arms.

It had been insisting that the START

2 treaty first be

ratified by Russia's opposition-controlled lower

house of

parliament.

The goal of START 2 is to bring warheads

down to a maximum

of 3,500 on each side. Under START 3 they could

go down to 2,000

on each side. The U.S. Senate ratified START 2

in 1996.

The agreements were reached during a meeting between

U.S.

President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin

--

evidence of a thaw in East-West relations which had been chilled by

NATO's 11-week-long bombardment of Yugoslavia.

"The summit

gave us a chance to work on what we have in

common," said Clinton.

The United States wants to make amendments to the 1972 ABM treaty,

which sets limits on the type of systems Russia and the

United States

can deploy to intercept incoming missiles.

3700052111

COPY

The changes are needed because legislation adopted by the Republican-led Congress in March commits Washington to put in place a defensive shield against limited missile attack. Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov called the arms agreement, reached at talks held here after the Group of Eight summit, "a very important declaration."

Russia is concerned that a U.S. defensive system capable of shooting down incoming missiles would breach the ABM treaty and undermine the Cold War doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

The idea at the time of the ABM Treaty was that neither side would be likely to launch a nuclear strike if they knew they had no defences to prevent the resulting catastrophe.

But many military experts, diplomats and national security figures in Washington feel the ABM Treaty is a Cold War relic that has no place in a new, more dangerous world where so-called rogue states like North Korea and Iraq might attempt a missile strike against the United States.

The Clinton administration has pledged \$6.6 billion in its fiscal 2000 budget for the development of a missile defence but will delay a presidential decision on building one until June 2000.

A joint statement issued by the two countries said discussions on START 3 and the ABM treaty would begin later this summer.

They agreed to "consider possible changes in the strategic situation that have a bearing on the ABM treaty and, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the

378CACE.FIN

viability of this treaty," it said.
Berger
said the two sides would begin preliminary
negotiations to determine
what a START 3 treaty would look like
so the government could move
swiftly on an accord should the
Russia's Duma lower house of parliament
ratify START 2, which
was signed in 1993.

One problem Russia
has with START 2 is paying to dismantle
nuclear weapons required
under the treaty. Some politicians also
do not want to give up the
status that having nuclear weapons
provides.

^REUTERS

^Yeltsin

agrees to consider revising 1972 missile treaty with U.S.<

^By TERENCE

HUNT=

^AP White House Correspondent=

COLOGNE, Germany (AP)

Eager to mend bomb-strained ties with
President Clinton, Russian
President Boris Yeltsin agreed Sunday
for the first time to consider
revising a landmark treaty banning
American and Russian missile-defense
systems.

``The two countries are back in business," National
Security

Adviser Sandy Berger reported after a friendly, hour-long
meeting

between the two presidents. Their decision to discuss the
1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was ``very significant," Berger
said.

Frail but feisty, Yeltsin came to the closing day of a summit of
world

leaders even as NATO was declaring an end to the Kosovo
conflict

and 78 days of NATO bombing that had outraged Moscow.

Striking

a conciliatory note, Yeltsin declared, ``The most
important thing

is to mend ties after a fight." Clinton thanked

378CAC3L.FIN
Yeltsin ``for not
giving up on our relationship" during four
months of tension, Berger
said.

``This entire difficulty in Kosovo has been a great test
for the
relationship ... but it is a test I believe that both countries
have
passed," Clinton said in a Russian television interview.
Clinton
and Yeltsin agreed not to look back, but to move ahead
to tackle
thorny nuclear arms-control issues. Even so, Berger
acknowledged,

``Kosovo has left some scars, presumably on both
sides."

Though
ailing, Yeltsin pounded his fist in disagreement with his
ministers
at times and wagged his finger at note-takers to write an
accurate
report of the meeting. He invited Clinton to come to
Moscow but
it was not decided when that might happen.

When Clinton expressed
concern about anti-Semitic statements by
Russian nationalists, Yeltsin
declared, ``Provide me with all of
the material you have and I will
really sit on them," Berger
recounted.

Clinton described Yeltsin
as ``clear, concise and direct and
strong." In a CNN interview,
Clinton said ``We got a lot done."

The two presidents agreed
to hold U.S.-Russian talks in the fall
on deeper cuts in nuclear
arms and on possibly reopening the 1972
ABM treaty, Berger said.

``This is very significant," he said, ``because for the first
time
the Russians have agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty
that
may be necessitated by a national missile defense system, were
we
to decide to deploy one."
Congress is pressing Clinton to deploy
a shield against limited

3780052111
ballistic missile attack. Critics say that
would require changing
the ABM treaty something Moscow has opposed
fiercely. Clinton has
until next June to decide whether to field
a system, and building
it would take an additional five years.

Clinton told Yeltsin the United States was committed to the ABM
pact
and would negotiate with Russia if any changes are required,
Berger
said. "And this ... is a recognition on the part of the
Russians
that they're prepared to have that discussion."
While the United
States considers erecting a missile shield, a
financially strapped
Russia wants to press ahead with deeper cuts
in nuclear warheads.

Clinton agreed to preliminary discussions on more reductions
but
not to hold formal negotiations until Russia ratifies the 1993
START
II treaty that requires cutting back to a maximum of 3,500
warheads
on each side.
The follow-on agreement a START III could bring
warhead
levels down to 2,000 for each country. There already have
been some
discussions looking ahead to START III.
The START
II treaty has languished in the Russian parliament
despite repeated
pledges by Yeltsin to get it approved. It appeared
headed for ratification
earlier this year but was shelved when NATO
began bombing Yugoslavia.
The U.S. Senate approved it in 1996.
Yeltsin, in a show of good
will, presented Clinton with
information culled from Russian archives
about President Kennedy
and his assassination.
Berger said
he did not know what was in the files but it
presumably concerns
information about accused gunman Lee Harvey

Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 but returned home less than three years later, disenchanted with life in the communist world.

Clinton

was unable to offer Yeltsin much in the way of economic help, Berger

acknowledged. The president urged Yeltsin to press Russia's parliament

to approve austerity measures required by the International Monetary

Fund before releasing \$4.5 billion in aid.

Unless Russia adopts

economic reforms, Clinton said, "the

private money will not flow

into Russia that will really bring it

back to the position that

the Russian people deserve, and that

frankly the rest of the world

needs."

Raising a recurring irritant, Yeltsin complained about the

requirement to seek annual waivers exempting Russia from trade restrictions

imposed during the Soviet era. Clinton said he wanted to repeal

the measure, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, but that there

were concerns about Russian anti-Semitism.

APE- 06/20/99 14:12:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/21/99 3:54:11 PM
FROM Rudman, Mara E.
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Caravelli, John M.

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

Oh, I make plenty of my own foolish choices... they just don't involve commitments to obey. But thanks for the endorsement nonetheless.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Caravelli, John M.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

3:25 PM

To: Rudman, Mara E.

Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Yes, smart enough not to marry anyone from the screwed up royal family.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Rudman, Mara E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

3:22 PM

To: Tucker, Maureen E.; Andreasen, Steven P.; Lackey, Miles

M.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT -

Legislative

Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs;

@NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Okay

okay, so I won't be confused with Sophie Rhys-Jones anytime soon...

-----Original

Message-----

From: Tucker, Maureen E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

3:06 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.; Lackey, Miles M.; Rudman, Mara

578CD2A5.1 IN COPY
E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT -
Legislative
Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs;
@NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

"She
Who Must Be Obeyed..."

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreassen,
Steven P.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:05 PM
To: Lackey, Miles
M.; Rudman, Mara E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy;
@LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN;
@PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

I've learned
to always agree with Mara ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Lackey,
Miles M.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 2:58 PM
To: Rudman, Mara
E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreassen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense
Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

agree with mara

-----Original
Message-----

From: Rudman, Mara E.
Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999
2:29 PM
To: Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreassen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE -
Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: RE:
Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Doesn't work I think for several
reasons:

378CBZAS.FIN
1. Helms says no CTBT in its own right, but also because

2.

Helms does not believe ABM stands in any form -- he's not likely to be terribly impressed with the fact that we're talking to the Russians about changes in a treaty that he believes no longer has any validity anyway; and

3. Taking Helms on directly in the press

is the surest way to ensure that you never see any CTBT hearings, let alone moving the ratification through his committee. Ask Weld and Atwood if you want confirmation on that one.

If later on in

the summer we decide we want to just make a public case KNOWING we will get nothing from the Senate, and nothing likely as long as Helms is the chair, then we may want to use that kind of frontal attack.

Otherwise, I don't think it makes a lot of sense.

-----Original

Message-----

From: Gobush, Matthew N.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

1:05 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on

START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve/Mara/Miles - Given the way ABM

discussions are playing in the press, can we use it to apply additional public pressure on Helms to hold a hearing on CTBT? Something like:

We are willing to discuss ABM with the Russians - why aren't you,

Senator Helms, willing to discuss CTBT in your committee? Or is

this linkage too strong, suggesting that we are ultimately willing

to scrap AMB if the Senate is ultimately willing to vote on CTBT?

Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven

P.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 11:37 AM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense

Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: Press

on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

378CB2A3.FIN
COPI
Colleagues --

Steve

Holland (Reuters) and Terence Hunt (AP) did a piece devoted (or, in Hunt's case, largely devoted) to the START/ABM angle from Cologne.

Steve

^Russia agrees to talk about ABM pact changes

(Adds details, recasts, adds Clinton quote)

By Steve Holland

COLOGNE, Germany, June 20 (Reuters) - The United States won the

agreement of Russia on Sunday to consider changes in the Anti-Ballistic

Missile treaty to enable the possible development of a "Star Wars"-style

U.S. missile defence system.

"For the first time, Russia has

agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated

by a national missile

defence system were we to decide to deploy

one," said White

House National Security Adviser Sandy Berger,

hailing the deal

as significant.

In exchange, the United States

agreed to a resumption of

negotiations on a START 3 treaty reducing

long-range nuclear

arms.

It had been insisting that the START

2 treaty first be

ratified by Russia's opposition-controlled lower

house of

parliament.

The goal of START 2 is to bring warheads

down to a maximum

of 3,500 on each side. Under START 3 they could

go down to 2,000

on each side. The U.S. Senate ratified START 2

in 1996.

The agreements were reached during a meeting between

U.S.

President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin

--
evidence of a thaw in East-West relations which had been chilled
by
NATO's 11-week-long bombardment of Yugoslavia.
"The summit
gave us a chance to work on what we have in
common," said Clinton.

The United States wants to make amendments to the 1972 ABM
treaty,
which sets limits on the type of systems Russia and the
United States
can deploy to intercept incoming missiles.
The changes are
needed because legislation adopted by the
Republican-led Congress
in March commits Washington to put in
place a defensive shield against
limited missile attack.
Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov
called the arms
agreement, reached at talks held here after the
Group of Eight
summit, "a very important declaration."
Russia
is concerned that a U.S. defensive system capable of
shooting down
incoming missiles would breach the ABM treaty and
undermine the
Cold War doctrine of mutually assured destruction.
The idea
at the time of the ABM Treaty was that neither side
would be likely
to launch a nuclear strike if they knew they had
no defences to
prevent the resulting catastrophe.
But many military experts,
diplomats and national security
figures in Washington feel the ABM
Treaty is a Cold War relic
that has no place in a new, more dangerous
world where so-called
rogue states like North Korea and Iraq might
attempt a missile
strike against the United States.
The Clinton
administration has pledged \$6.6 billion in its
fiscal 2000 budget
for the development of a missile defence but
will delay a presidential

decision on building one until June 2000.

A joint statement issued by the two countries said discussions on START 3 and the ABM treaty would begin later this summer.

They agreed to "consider possible changes in the strategic situation that have a bearing on the ABM treaty and, as appropriate, possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this treaty," it said.

Berger said the two sides would begin preliminary negotiations to determine what a START 3 treaty would look like so the government could move swiftly on an accord should the Russia's Duma lower house of parliament ratify START 2, which was signed in 1993.

One problem Russia has with START 2 is paying to dismantle nuclear weapons required under the treaty. Some politicians also do not want to give up the status that having nuclear weapons provides.

^REUTERS

^Yeltsin

agrees to consider revising 1972 missile treaty with U.S.<

^By TERENCE

HUNT=

^AP White House Correspondent=
COLOGNE, Germany (AP)

Eager to mend bomb-strained ties with President Clinton, Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed Sunday for the first time to consider revising a landmark treaty banning American and Russian missile-defense systems.

"The two countries are back in business," National Security

Adviser Sandy Berger reported after a friendly, hour-long meeting

between the two presidents. Their decision to discuss the

378CB2A5.FIN
1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was "very significant," Berger said.

Frail but feisty, Yeltsin came to the closing day of a summit of world leaders even as NATO was declaring an end to the Kosovo conflict and 78 days of NATO bombing that had outraged Moscow. Striking a conciliatory note, Yeltsin declared, "The most important thing is to mend ties after a fight." Clinton thanked Yeltsin "for not giving up on our relationship" during four months of tension, Berger said.

"This entire difficulty in Kosovo has been a great test for the relationship ... but it is a test I believe that both countries have passed," Clinton said in a Russian television interview. Clinton and Yeltsin agreed not to look back, but to move ahead to tackle thorny nuclear arms-control issues. Even so, Berger acknowledged, "Kosovo has left some scars, presumably on both sides."

Though ailing, Yeltsin pounded his fist in disagreement with his ministers at times and wagged his finger at note-takers to write an accurate report of the meeting. He invited Clinton to come to Moscow but it was not decided when that might happen.

When Clinton expressed concern about anti-Semitic statements by Russian nationalists, Yeltsin declared, "Provide me with all of the material you have and I will really sit on them," Berger recounted.

Clinton described Yeltsin as "clear, concise and direct and strong." In a CNN interview, Clinton said "We got a lot done." The two presidents agreed to hold U.S.-Russian talks in the fall

COPY

on deeper cuts in nuclear arms and on possibly reopening the 1972 ABM treaty, Berger said.

"This is very significant," he said, "because for the first time the Russians have agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defense system, were we to decide to deploy one." Congress is pressing Clinton to deploy a shield against limited ballistic missile attack. Critics say that would require changing the ABM treaty something Moscow has opposed fiercely. Clinton has until next June to decide whether to field a system, and building it would take an additional five years.

Clinton told Yeltsin the United States was committed to the ABM pact and would negotiate with Russia if any changes are required, Berger said. "And this ... is a recognition on the part of the Russians that they're prepared to have that discussion." While the United States considers erecting a missile shield, a financially strapped Russia wants to press ahead with deeper cuts in nuclear warheads.

Clinton agreed to preliminary discussions on more reductions but not to hold formal negotiations until Russia ratifies the 1993 START II treaty that requires cutting back to a maximum of 3,500 warheads on each side. The follow-on agreement a START III could bring warhead levels down to 2,000 for each country. There already have been some discussions looking ahead to START III. The START II treaty has languished in the Russian parliament despite repeated pledges by Yeltsin to get it approved. It appeared

headed for ratification earlier this year but was shelved when NATO began bombing Yugoslavia.

The U.S. Senate approved it in 1996.

Yeltsin, in a show of good will, presented Clinton with information culled from Russian archives about President Kennedy and his assassination.

Berger said

he did not know what was in the files but it presumably concerns information about accused gunman Lee Harvey Oswald, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 but returned home less than three years later, disenchanted with life in the communist world.

Clinton

was unable to offer Yeltsin much in the way of economic help, Berger

acknowledged. The president urged Yeltsin to press Russia's parliament

to approve austerity measures required by the International Monetary

Fund before releasing \$4.5 billion in aid.

Unless Russia adopts

economic reforms, Clinton said, "the private money will not flow into Russia that will really bring it back to the position that the Russian people deserve, and that frankly the rest of the world needs."

Raising a recurring irritant, Yeltsin complained about the

requirement to seek annual waivers exempting Russia from trade restrictions

imposed during the Soviet era. Clinton said he wanted to repeal

the measure, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, but that there

were concerns about Russian anti-Semitism.

APE- 06/20/99 14:12:00

Exchange Mail

DATE-TIME 6/24/99 11:33:13 AM
FROM Blinken, Antony J. (EUR)
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
SUBJECT RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]
TO Rudman, Mara E. (NSA)

CARBON_COPY

TEXT_BODY

a little more back and forth and we will have the needle spinning madly out of control.

-----Original Message-----

From: Rudman,
Mara E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 4:01 PM

To: Blinken, Antony
J.

Subject: FW: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

thought you
should see this evidence that the snide-o-meter is not a unidirectional contraption!

-----Original Message-----

From: Tucker, Maureen
E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 3:06 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.;

Lackey, Miles M.; Rudman, Mara E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; @DEFENSE -
Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE:

Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

"She Who Must Be Obeyed..."

-----Original
Message-----

From: Andreasen, Steven P.

Sent: Monday, June 21,
1999 3:05 PM

To: Lackey, Miles M.; Rudman, Mara E.; Gobush, Matthew
N.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs;

@LEGAL

- Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

I've

learned to always agree with Mara ...

-----Original Message-----

From: Lackey,

Miles M.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 2:58 PM

To: Rudman, Mara

E.; Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense

Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE:

Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

agree with mara

-----Original

Message-----

From: Rudman, Mara E.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999

2:29 PM

To: Gobush, Matthew N.; Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE -

Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;

@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE:

Press on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Doesn't work I think for several reasons:

1. Helms says no CTBT in its own right, but also because

2.

Helms does not believe ABM stands in any form -- he's not likely to be terribly impressed with the fact that we're talking to the Russians about changes in a treaty that he believes no longer has any validity anyway; and

3. Taking Helms on directly in the press

is the surest way to ensure that you never see any CTBT hearings, let alone moving the ratification through his committee. Ask Weld and Atwood if you want confirmation on that one.

If later on in

3790A4B3.FIN

the summer we decide we want to just make a public case KNOWING we will get nothing from the Senate, and nothing likely as long as Hlems is the chair, then we may want to use that kind of frontal attack. Otherwise, I don't think it makes a lot of sense.

-----Original
Message-----

From: Gobush, Matthew N.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999
1:05 PM

To: Andreasen, Steven P.; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor; @RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls

Subject: RE: Press on
START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Steve/Mara/Miles - Given the way ABM discussions are playing in the press, can we use it to apply additional public pressure on Helms to hold a hearing on CTBT? Something like: We are willing to discuss ABM with the Russians - why aren't you, Senator Helms, willing to discuss CTBT in your committee? Or is this linkage too strong, suggesting that we are ultimately willing to scrap AMB if the Senate is ultimately willing to vote on CTBT? Thoughts?

-----Original Message-----
From: Andreasen, Steven
P.

Sent: Monday, June 21, 1999 11:37 AM

To: @DEFENSE - Defense

Policy; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs; @LEGAL - Legal Advisor;
@RUDMAN; @PRESS - Public Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls
Subject: Press

on START/ABM [UNCLASSIFIED]

Importance: High

Colleagues --

Steve

Holland (Reuters) and Terence Hunt (AP) did a piece devoted (or, in Hunt's case, largely devoted) to the START/ABM angle from Cologne.

Steve

^Russia agrees to talk about ABM pact changes

(Adds
details, recasts, adds Clinton quote)
By Steve Holland

COLOGNE, Germany, June 20 (Reuters) - The United States won the agreement of Russia on Sunday to consider changes in the Anti-Ballistic

Missile treaty to enable the possible development of a "Star Wars"-style U.S. missile defence system.

"For the first time, Russia has agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that may be necessitated by a national missile defence system were we to decide to deploy one," said White House National Security Adviser Sandy Berger, hailing the deal as significant.

In exchange, the United States agreed to a resumption of negotiations on a START 3 treaty reducing long-range nuclear arms.

It had been insisting that the START 2 treaty first be ratified by Russia's opposition-controlled lower house of parliament.

The goal of START 2 is to bring warheads down to a maximum of 3,500 on each side. Under START 3 they could go down to 2,000 on each side. The U.S. Senate ratified START 2 in 1996.

The agreements were reached during a meeting between U.S.

President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin

--
evidence of a thaw in East-West relations which had been chilled by NATO's 11-week-long bombardment of Yugoslavia.

"The summit gave us a chance to work on what we have in common," said Clinton.

The United States wants to make amendments to the 1972 ABM treaty,

which sets limits on the type of systems Russia and the United States

can deploy to intercept incoming missiles.

The changes are needed because legislation adopted by the

Republican-led Congress
in March commits Washington to put in
place a defensive shield against
limited missile attack.

Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov
called the arms
agreement, reached at talks held here after the
Group of Eight
summit, "a very important declaration."

Russia
is concerned that a U.S. defensive system capable of
shooting down
incoming missiles would breach the ABM treaty and
undermine the
Cold War doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

The idea
at the time of the ABM Treaty was that neither side
would be likely
to launch a nuclear strike if they knew they had
no defences to
prevent the resulting catastrophe.

But many military experts,
diplomats and national security
figures in Washington feel the ABM
Treaty is a Cold War relic
that has no place in a new, more dangerous
world where so-called
rogue states like North Korea and Iraq might
attempt a missile
strike against the United States.

The Clinton
administration has pledged \$6.6 billion in its
fiscal 2000 budget
for the development of a missile defence but
will delay a presidential
decision on building one until June
2000.

A joint statement
issued by the two countries said
discussions on START 3 and the
ABM treaty would begin later this
summer.

They agreed to "consider
possible changes in the strategic
situation that have a bearing
on the ABM treaty and, as
appropriate, possible proposals for further
increasing the
viability of this treaty," it said.

Berger

said the two sides would begin preliminary negotiations to determine what a START 3 treaty would look like so the government could move swiftly on an accord should the Russia's Duma lower house of parliament ratify START 2, which was signed in 1993.

One problem Russia has with START 2 is paying to dismantle nuclear weapons required under the treaty. Some politicians also do not want to give up the status that having nuclear weapons provides.

^REUTERS

^Yeltsin

agrees to consider revising 1972 missile treaty with U.S.<

^By TERENCE

HUNT=

^AP White House Correspondent=

COLOGNE, Germany (AP)

Eager to mend bomb-strained ties with President Clinton, Russian

President Boris Yeltsin agreed Sunday for the first time to consider revising a landmark treaty banning American and Russian missile-defense systems.

``The two countries are back in business," National Security

Adviser Sandy Berger reported after a friendly, hour-long meeting

between the two presidents. Their decision to discuss the 1972

Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was ``very significant," Berger said.

Frail but feisty, Yeltsin came to the closing day of a summit of world

leaders even as NATO was declaring an end to the Kosovo conflict

and 78 days of NATO bombing that had outraged Moscow.

Striking

a conciliatory note, Yeltsin declared, ``The most important thing

is to mend ties after a fight." Clinton thanked

Yeltsin ``for not

giving up on our relationship" during four

3790A4B3.11N
months of tension, Berger said.

``This entire difficulty in Kosovo has been a great test for the relationship ... but it is a test I believe that both countries have

passed," Clinton said in a Russian television interview.

Clinton

and Yeltsin agreed not to look back, but to move ahead to tackle

thorny nuclear arms-control issues. Even so, Berger acknowledged,

``Kosovo has left some scars, presumably on both sides."

Though

ailing, Yeltsin pounded his fist in disagreement with his ministers

at times and wagged his finger at note-takers to write an accurate

report of the meeting. He invited Clinton to come to Moscow but

it was not decided when that might happen.

When Clinton expressed

concern about anti-Semitic statements by

Russian nationalists, Yeltsin

declared, ``Provide me with all of

the material you have and I will

really sit on them," Berger

recounted.

Clinton described Yeltsin

as ``clear, concise and direct and

strong." In a CNN interview,

Clinton said ``We got a lot done."

The two presidents agreed

to hold U.S.-Russian talks in the fall

on deeper cuts in nuclear

arms and on possibly reopening the 1972

ABM treaty, Berger said.

``This is very significant," he said, ``because for the first time

the Russians have agreed to discuss changes in the ABM treaty that

may be necessitated by a national missile defense system, were we

to decide to deploy one."

Congress is pressing Clinton to deploy

a shield against limited

ballistic missile attack. Critics say that

would require changing

3790A-B5.1 IN COPY
the ABM treaty something Moscow has opposed
fiercely. Clinton has
until next June to decide whether to field
a system, and building
it would take an additional five years.

Clinton told Yeltsin the United States was committed to the ABM
pact
and would negotiate with Russia if any changes are required,
Berger
said. "And this ... is a recognition on the part of the
Russians
that they're prepared to have that discussion."
While the United
States considers erecting a missile shield, a
financially strapped
Russia wants to press ahead with deeper cuts
in nuclear warheads.

Clinton agreed to preliminary discussions on more reductions
but
not to hold formal negotiations until Russia ratifies the 1993
START
II treaty that requires cutting back to a maximum of 3,500
warheads
on each side.
The follow-on agreement a START III could bring
warhead
levels down to 2,000 for each country. There already have
been some
discussions looking ahead to START III.
The START
II treaty has languished in the Russian parliament
despite repeated
pledges by Yeltsin to get it approved. It appeared
headed for ratification
earlier this year but was shelved when NATO
began bombing Yugoslavia.
The U.S. Senate approved it in 1996.
Yeltsin, in a show of good
will, presented Clinton with
information culled from Russian archives
about President Kennedy
and his assassination.
Berger said
he did not know what was in the files but it
presumably concerns
information about accused gunman Lee Harvey
Oswald, who defected
to the Soviet Union in 1959 but returned home

less than three years
later, disenchanted with life in the
communist world.

Clinton

was unable to offer Yeltsin much in the way of economic
help, Berger

acknowledged. The president urged Yeltsin to press
Russia's parliament

to approve austerity measures required by the
International Monetary

Fund before releasing \$4.5 billion in aid.

Unless Russia adopts

economic reforms, Clinton said, "the

private money will not flow

into Russia that will really bring it

back to the position that

the Russian people deserve, and that

frankly the rest of the world

needs."

Raising a recurring irritant, Yeltsin complained about
the

requirement to seek annual waivers exempting Russia from trade
restrictions

imposed during the Soviet era. Clinton said he wanted

to repeal

the measure, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, but

that there

were concerns about Russian anti-Semitism.

APE- 06/20/99 14:12:00